

**SECRET** 3 September 1959

DARMOPIL, Johann

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On 21 July 1959, Department KD-2, Police Headquarters, Police  
Presidium, Munich PD9135, Germany, furnished Region IV, 66th CIG Group  
Munich, Germany, with an Investigation Report, dated 11 August 1959,  
pertaining to SUBJECT, which has been translated and is attached herewith  
as Exhibit I.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH ed US Army

Investigation Report

SUBJECT: a) Johann DARMOPIL, Married, inspector of the judiciary service,  
born 20 December 1908 at Tischenowitz

b) his wife Wilhelmine DARMOPIL nee Rybnikar, born 24 May 1909 in  
Brusna

charged with treasonable relations.

I. In Re a) Background:

The accused is the second eldest of three children of fireman Johann and his wife Maria Darmopil nee Melichar. HE was brought up at the house of HIS parents whose economic circumstances were orderly. HE attended five grades of elementary school and four grades of high school, which have been the equivalent of a secondary school, at the place where HE was born. Subsequently HE also attended two grades of the Mercantile Academy in Brusna. Owing to the fact that HE brought poor report cards home and that HIS father did not want to waste his savings, - HE had to quit the academy. Shortly thereafter, on 1 September 1926, HE joined the judiciary service where HE worked until 15 March 1943. In 1928 HE served 18 months in the army.

On 2 August 1931 HE married Wilhelmine Rybnikar at Tischenowitz. By HIS wife HE got one child: Eva Darmopil, born 28 January 1932 at Tischenowitz. The daughter remained in the CSR and married veterinarian Novetky.

On 15 March 1943, the accused was inducted into the Army and sent to Brusna where HE received basic training - HE served in an Air Force unit - and thereafter was transferred to Crete. After the surrender HE was captured by the British in Crete. At the time HE had the rank of Private first class.

While a member of the German Army, HE was notified by the German Ministry of Justice that HE had been taken over by the German Judiciary Service. From Crete HE was brought to a POW Camp in Egypt. On 15 May 1948, HE was released. HE was first sent to Camp Uelzen where HE stayed three days. From that camp HE traveled to Hamburg where HE visited the CSR consulate inasmuch as HE wanted to visit HIS wife in the CSR. HE was summarily turned down. Having been corresponding, while a PW with a former acquaintance, one Eduard Kreutz, Schafflach near Munich, and knowing nobody in WG, HE requested to be released to Schafflach. At Schafflach HE worked as a building laborer. He also immediately filed an application for repatriation to the CSR with the CSR Consulate in Munich. This application was also denied. In December 1948 HE moved to Munich and took up residence at a residential house. HE also worked as a building laborer and for a brief period of time also as a manager. Having meanwhile applied for

EXHIBIT 4 REGION IV (MUNICH)  
FILE  
SUBJECT Johann DARMOPIL  
dtd December 1948

contact as early as 1953, rather than 1954, because HIS statement keeps referring time and again, to the year 1953. It is true though that HE keeps correcting HIS statement and stands firm on HIS contention that HE established contact only in March 1954.

### III. MISSIONS:

Right from the outset, BARMOPIL received assignments concerning Czech emigrants. Where HE had not known them already, HE established contact with them, or HE had other emigrants tell him about them, so that HE was able to characterize them in HIS reports and to relate their habits. HE did not only prepare a diagram of the buildings in Munich, HE also found out about the employees. HE continues almost exclusively occupied with this work. BARMOPIL determined the content of several such dealings and listed them story-wise.

Increasingly, HE was also making three reports in the morning, one at the office of the District Attorney and on HIS office. In reality, though, HE is continuing to keep BARMOPIL apparently kept Barmopil performing activities.

At the behest of GIL, BARMOPIL filed an application for a job with the Foreign Office at Bonn. It is true though that HE did not return the completed forms, so that there appears to be merit in HIS statement that HE was only contemplating a job there.

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[illegible]

"I undertake to provide the Czechoslovak Republic or Czech Intelligence with information on Czech emigrants in Germany." DARMOPIL was also required to tell about HIS office and, above all, about HIS field of activities. While so doing, HE claims HE withheld information on HIS then work for the Court of Execution of Judgments, a claim which appears to be without merit. DARMOPIL claims HE did not divulge this fact because HE did not care to tell about foreclosed real property about to be auctioned off, etc. When asked why HE claimed HE told nothing about these activities, of all things, HE was unable to give a satisfactory answer. Pospishil and DARMOPIL stipulated that they will meet again in four weeks, and he instructed HIM to prepare an elaborate report listing all HIS activities since HIS release from the PW camp, how HE joined the Bavarian judiciary service, and which Czech emigrants HE knew in Bavaria. HE was also to get acquainted with other Czechs. HE was also to describe the character of these people. HE also received from Pospishil four letters with Prague addresses which HE was to mail in Munich, one right after HIS arrival, another next day, the next a week later, and the last after ten days. Mailing these letters was, in all probability, a test assignment, Pospishil wanting to test the reliability of the accused. As DARMOPIL properly carried out this mission and as Pospishil satisfied himself of the reliability of the accused, he kept giving DARMOPIL new assignments.

BARMOPTIL and HIS wife - to the best of HIS recollection - attended altogether 25 meetings at Vienna, Linz, Amstetten, Zurich, Rheinfelden, Frauenfeld, Winterthur, Geneva and St. Gallen. On the occasion of each and every rendezvous HE received a sum of money ranging from 250 to 350 DM. The amounts which BARMOPTIL admitted total DM 7000. It is likely that HE truthfully stated the individual sums which HE got at any one meeting, but is equally likely that HE attended more meetings than HE let on, and consequently also received more money. Moreover, it is likely that Czech Intelligence opened a bank account in the CSR for BARMOPTIL as experience showed that lack of foreign currency leaves this intelligence service no choice but open accounts in the CSR for many agents, or making payments to relatives living in the CSR. It is almost certain that BARMOPTIL's daughter received payments from the CIB as she not only knew of her father's activities, but her address would also have been instrumental in arranging out-of-turn rendezvous. Moreover, under the circumstances it is highly probable that BARMOPTIL was an operative of CIB. It also appears that BARMOPTIL established

HE and HIS wife went to Vienna where HE met Fospishil on the 12th of March 1954. Fospishil had seen to it that he got a telephone call and that he could excuse himself, saying he had to see the consul. He asked the Darnopils to see him again in an hour. The accused meanwhile took a walk and returned in one hour. Meanwhile the time was past office hours, it was on a Saturday - and Fospishil said DARNOPIL would be required to prepare another petition for expatriation of HIS daughter. Lest the accused would have to stay in town till Monday, he made an appointment with them at 9 O'clock next day at the Westbahnhof in order to prepare the petition. In other words, Fospishil had made all arrangements, ostensibly being an amiable man who did all he could to foster the expatriation of the daughter. As per appointment, they met Fospishil next day and he took them to a tavern where he dictated a petition to DARNOPIL. Some 1-1/2 hours later, Fospishil departed after having made another appointment with the accused at 12 hours on 3 April 1954 at the Vienna Westbahnhof. He stated that notification through official channels would take several months, and he felt it would be better that way.

On 3 April 1954, DARNOPIL and his wife again went to Vienna where HE met Fospishil on the 12th of March 1954. Fospishil had seen to it that he got a telephone call and that he could excuse himself, saying he had to see the consul. He asked the Darnopils to see him again in an hour. The accused meanwhile took a walk and returned in one hour. Meanwhile the time was past office hours, it was on a Saturday - and Fospishil said DARNOPIL would be required to prepare another petition for expatriation of HIS daughter. Lest the accused would have to stay in town till Monday, he made an appointment with them at 9 O'clock next day at the Westbahnhof in order to prepare the petition. In other words, Fospishil had made all arrangements, ostensibly being an amiable man who did all he could to foster the expatriation of the daughter. As per appointment, they met Fospishil next day and he took them to a tavern where he dictated a petition to DARNOPIL. Some 1-1/2 hours later, Fospishil departed after having made another appointment with the accused at 12 hours on 3 April 1954 at the Vienna Westbahnhof. He stated that notification through official channels would take several months, and he felt it would be better that way.

"Dear Herr DARNOPIL:

I have been advised of the case of your daughter, and I request that you come and see me in Vienna.

Fospishil"

DARNOPIL and Schoenych stipulated that DARNOPIL would call on the Vienna consulate next weekend (12 March 1954). Actually, at the stipulated time HE and HIS wife went to Vienna. As the CSR consulate was situated at the then still existing Russian Sector, HE inquired at a police station whether HE would be safe (DARNOPIL was allegedly sentenced after the war, in the CSR, in absentia to a prison term). Owing to the fact that this police station was sending officers to mount guard in front of the CSR consulate, and as it was just time for relief, HE and HIS wife and the two officers proceeded to the consulate. There HE showed the receptionist HIS letter and was greeted by a man who said his name was Fospishil. Fospishil had seen to it that he got a telephone call and that he could excuse himself, saying he had to see the consul. He asked the Darnopils to see him again in an hour. The accused meanwhile took a walk and returned in one hour. Meanwhile the time was past office hours, it was on a Saturday - and Fospishil said DARNOPIL would be required to prepare another petition for expatriation of HIS daughter. Lest the accused would have to stay in town till Monday, he made an appointment with them at 9 O'clock next day at the Westbahnhof in order to prepare the petition. In other words, Fospishil had made all arrangements, ostensibly being an amiable man who did all he could to foster the expatriation of the daughter. As per appointment, they met Fospishil next day and he took them to a tavern where he dictated a petition to DARNOPIL. Some 1-1/2 hours later, Fospishil departed after having made another appointment with the accused at 12 hours on 3 April 1954 at the Vienna Westbahnhof. He stated that notification through official channels would take several months, and he felt it would be better that way.

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reinstatement in HIS previous job with the Judiciary Service, HE was hired on 1 October 1959 as an assistant inspector of the Judiciary Service in Munich. In 1951, HE was commissioned judiciary inspector in which capacity HE worked till 23 June 1959, the day when HE was arrested. As soon as HE again had a permanent job, HE tried to get clearance for HIS wife, who had meanwhile been released from the internment camp, to leave the CSR and go to WG. This application was granted, and on 1 July 1950, she came to Munich.

In Re b):

Wilhelm's DARMOPIL is the youngest of six children. One of her brothers died, the other brothers and sisters live in the CSR. She attended five grades of elementary school, and three grades of secondary school in Brunn. After leaving school, she learned the trade of seamstress. As stated above, she married Johann Darmopil on 2 August 1931. After marrying she lived at Tischnowitz where her husband worked for the judiciary service. After the war she was interned near Tischnowitz, was released after some nine months, and was then forced to work as a maid for Czech families in Brunn. While so engaged, she was still under supervision. During her stay in the internment camp she underwent abdominal surgery. She also claims to have suffered from meningitis while a child, to which disease she attributed her poor recollection. On 1 July 1950, following an application, she was expatriated to WG, and has been living in Munich ever since. As of 1954, she had been working, with but brief intervals, at the tailor shop of Henry and Warner Casera. She was dismissed there on 25 February 1958. On 22 June 1959, she again got a job with the firm Brunette, Munich, Knebelstrasse 16.

#### Economic circumstances:

In his capacity of inspector of the judiciary service, DARMOPIL had a monthly net income of DM 700. From 1954 to early 1958, HIS wife earned an average 400-500 DM. HE paid DM 95 - in the way of rent including heating. According to HIS own statement, HE has debts totalling DM 6600, 5900 of which HE owes for HIS automobile. HIS lawyer, attorney Jung, sold HIS automobile - an almost new Ford 17 M - to an acquaintance for DM 6000. The buyer, by stipulation with the finance corporation, took over the contract financing the automobile. As regards to HIS other debts, see p. 10 of the file.

#### II. Recruiting and establishing relations.

As previously stated, the daughter of both accused remained in the CSR. As the expected marriage did not materialize, she wanted to be resettled and join her parents in WG. The CSR authorities refused to resettle her. The accused therefore wrote several petitions to 13 different agencies. All these agencies claimed they were not competent, only the office which was winding up the affairs

CSR Trade Companies in Frankfurt/Main. That happened sometime in early 1954. Shortly thereafter DARMOPIL received the visit of one Herr Urban of the CSR Trade Company in Frankfurt. It was learned that one Jaroslav Urban, born 18 February 1922 at Hrdloresy, CSR, was in charge of this trade company. It is not known